Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1682.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,
And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,
Church's Cough Drops
Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"
Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.
To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too, them; and, through taking them alone, I am now blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pultney-street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS
Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 118 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.
January 9. 3aw3w

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&w4w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty-two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Ran away the 25th of December,

1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent coonty.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.
January 2 6t

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 21, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,
A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

** Apprentices Wanted.
november 3. f&tutf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferede
Jan. 20. 2awtf

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Bastas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. §

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19 2aw4w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.
Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

DOCTOR RUSH'S Literary, Moral, and Philosophical ESSAYS.

(One Volume, Octavo.)
This Day is Published,
By Thomas & Samuel F. Bradford,
No. 8, South Front Street,
(Price two Dollars,)
Essays, Literary, Moral and Philosophical,
By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
And Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Chemical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania.

In the Press,
And speedily will be published,
PERRIN'S
Elements of French Conversation.
January 16 3teod

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

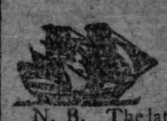
Just Published,
And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,



Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c
December 27 3tawtf.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board at Walnut
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,
Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes
november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.
Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
november 18. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.
The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.
Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,
HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.
December 28. 1w

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,
[Price one dollar and a half,]
A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,
By JAMES MONROE,
Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic
Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.
A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.
December 23. *6t.

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately—for every part will be delivered in good order, with some [illegible] &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.
Dec. 7. *1wcod

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 113, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
november 28. 3awtf

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,
IS now in the press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 22wtf

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their next papers. Jan.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY.
December 15. d6ot

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday November 16. 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows,

John Duffield's, for 441 dollars 73 cents.		
William M'Laws	435	37
George Way's	177	19
John Doaks	11	90
Edward Clayton's	60	
Do.	30	
Do.	27	
John Brown's	£106-15-11	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of 15 dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut Street and no questions asked.
January 19. *eod3t.

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.
Jan. 7. d6w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov. 15.*

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penfiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27 tuth3w

102

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

BY virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at Chesnut Street wharf, on Wednesday the 31st January, at 12 o' clock at noon, for the benefit of the concerned—viz.

66 Boxes of window glass
14 do. hollow glass
294 Straws glass tumbles
100 Pieces Russia sheeting
118 Pieces Ravens Duck
55 Pieces sail cloth
1 Barrel and one keg of copper nails
9 Hhds. of Beef
3 Bbls. Pork
2 Jack screws
32 Sails, 2 fine stays
1 Hhd. Vinegar
2 Drip stones
2 Small and one large water jars
2 Guns with carriages
1 Old cable
1 Copper boiler
1 Iron fanboon
2 Side boards, one table
29 Coils of cordage
9 Pipes and one hhd. of Gin

The same having been saved from the wreck of the ship John, capt. Folger, and libelled against for salvage.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*
Marshal's Office,
23d January, 1798 }

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Jos. Henszey, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, on Wednesday, the 31st inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening—

A VALUABLE LOT or piece of ground situated on the west side of Delaware Eighth street, beginning at the corner of Lombard street, and extending northward 82 feet, thence westward 90 feet, and northward 40 feet, to an eight feet wide alley, thence along the said alley westward 98 feet to a 20 feet wide alley, called Blackberry alley, thence extending by the said alley 122 feet, to Lombard street, and eastward by the said street 188 feet to the place of beginning. The situation of this lot is pleasant and in an improving part of the city (a large three story brick messuage of 48 feet in front, having been lately finished immediately opposite) it has four fronts, and may be conveniently divided into ten building lots, from 20 to 22 feet in front, which will readily yield the purchaser an annual income of 250 dollars or more at the customary price for lots near the same situation

Also a two story frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Blackberry alley, containing in breadth on the said alley 42 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet. There is a frame stable on the back part of the lot.

One yearly rent charge of forty shillings, issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Artillery Lane (in the Northern Liberties) on which is erected a brick messuage.

Also one other yearly rent charge of 51 issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Duke street (commonly called Artillery Lane) on which is erected a frame messuage.

Also, 200 acres of land, situated in the county of Westmoreland, in the state of Pennsylvania, lying in the 6th district of donation lands, numbered 1300, patented in 1786, bounded east by lots 119 and 120, south by 1301, west by 1281, north by 1299.

Also, one military land warrant for 100 acrees.

Likewise, a very valuable lot or piece of ground with a three story commodious brick house and frame kitchen, situated on the east side of Second Sassafras street, containing on Second street 150 feet, and on Sassafras or Race street 247 feet. There are erected on the premises besides the above dwelling, a convenient Barn and Stable sufficiently large to accommodate several cows, also a number of neat summer-houses in the garden; a variety of trees, some of which are fruit, there is a pump with excellent water in the yard. This property is not more than two squares from the canal which will be highly advantageous to it, in a few years.

Part of this estate is leased for 200 dollars per annum, of which two years from the 25th March next, are unexpired.

A Share in the Philadelphia Library will likewise be sold.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Any person wishing to view the property will please to apply to

JOHN WARNER,
at No. 28, north 4th street, } *Executors.*
or to EDWARD CUTBUSH,
No. 19, south 4th street.
WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereſt has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Surveyor General's Office.

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §tiF2wtm

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

WEDNESDAY—JANUARY 24.

Mr. CRAIK. At this stage of the present debate, and when I inform the Committee that I do not expect that any observations which I can offer, will make an impression upon the Members, it might be expected that I should make some apology for rising at this time. I find an apology sufficiently strong, in the importance of the subject under discussion, and in the conviction that it is my duty to take the most public method of expressing my opposition to the principle contained in the present amendment. Were it not for these considerations, the present state of my health would strongly forbid my mixing in the present debate.

Having been prevented by indisposition from hearing the whole of the debate upon the amendment now under consideration, I am obliged to depend upon the statement which has been given by the reporters of the debates, as to a part, and particularly the introductory observations of the gentleman from Virginia, who brought forward the amendment which has produced this lengthy and passionate debate. That the debate should be lengthy and passionate, is matter of no surprize. Had I been accustomed to look for consistency of public conduct in that gentleman, I might, perhaps, have expected that as on a late and important occasion, he expressed such a strong desire for harmony and unanimity, and urged in favor of a postponement of the discussion, to a very distant day, the evils that were to be apprehended from the excitement of passion and party warmth; I say, Mr. Chairman, if I had calculated on the ground of what had taken place, I might have expected that, on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina, to go into the consideration of this bill, a motion for postponement to a future day would have come from the member from Virginia; or, that the present amendment would have been delayed to some future session, when, in that gentleman's opinion, the danger from irritation might be less, or harmony and union not of so much importance as at present—for I will venture to say that the present amendment brought forward by that gentleman involves a principle, which, in its very nature, is of all others the most likely to produce excitement in this House, to call forth criminations and recriminations, to bring into action all the asperity of party, to set afloat all those passions which have so often agitated this body, and, in short, to produce a political warfare of opinions, the most opposite, deep-rooted, fixed, and irreconcileable. But whatever change of circumstances may have taken place, to reconcile the gentleman's change of opinion to himself, as to the necessity of harmony, and the danger of irritation, then and now,—I do not complain of his want of forbearance on the present occasion; nor, notwithstanding the professions of a different disposition, which have been made, am I at all surprized at the avidity with which the present opportunity has been seized, not only to establish a principle dangerous to the very existence of the Government, but to indulge himself, with those who have followed him, in the most unmerited suspicions, censure and crimination, not only of the Executive, but of all those members of this house, who have differed with them in their political system of action. I say, Mr. Chairman, I do not, nor ought I to complain, because I am free to confess that I am one of those (perhaps one of a few) who have believed, at least for some time past, that, from the state of party in this house, little was to be expected from attempts at union and harmony—that nothing was to be obtained by concession: I have therefore resisted every temptation to inaction, from considerations of this kind; and have determined to do what I think the interests of my country require, and that speedily, so far as depends upon me, without examining how it may be received by those who generally differ from me in opinion. I have also said, Mr. Chairman, that I was not at all *surprised* at the amendment which is now brought forward, nor at the observations by which it has been introduced and supported, for when I take a retrospective view of the conduct of opposition [illegible] to that chain of unsuccessful effort, which was begun soon after the [illegible] government, and has been lengthened out to the present moment, as occasion presented—efforts to establish a principle which, if supported by a majority of this House, and by the people our constituents, must inevitably, and in my view of the subject, very shortly, subvert or materially change the present established government.

This principle involves, in my opinion, a very plain, obvious, and simple question: Shall a majority of the House of Representatives absorb and draw to itself all the powers of this government, which have been distributed into different channels, or departments; or shall each department of the government be supported by the others in the exercise of its constitutional functions? And is it not equally the duty of a member of this house to defend and protect the other departments, whilst moving in their own appropriate spheres, as it is to maintain and employ that portion of power which the constitution has intrusted to them? This is a question which, though repeatedly settled, so far as decision can avail to this purpose, is yet one of the utmost importance, and will continue to be, as long as it shall be open to discussion; which I believe will be the case so long as the house is composed of its present members. This principle is one, among many others, the contest about which strongly characterizes party in this house. Perhaps this expression, of party existing here, may give offence to some: I am not very solicitous about the choice of words; but if I were, I profess to be at a loss for a more appropriate and fit expression of the opposition and marked conflict of opinion, which has prevailed in this House since I have had a seat in it, and which, I trust, will continue to prevail as long as measures similar to the present shall be advocated. So long as I shall hold a seat here, I shall boast of being one of a party, who, by every effort in their power, shall resist this and many other characterizing attempts. Were I to deny the existence of party here, I should risque an assertion in the very teeth of every day's observation—I should shut my ears and eyes to the very conclusive evidence which the present debate affords. If such is the fact, and it is no secret out of the walls of this House, why deny it? The acknowledgment is necessary to the cure of the evil; for, Sir, divided as we are at present, I consider it a most serious evil, and one that threatens much mischief to the country. That Party does exist in this House, the people are not now for the first time to be told; but that Opposition is now become so systematized, the line of separation so broad, and (if the objects pursued are the same) the means of attaining them so different, that the present House of Representatives can never be expected to harmonize and unite, is a truth which the people are not sufficiently impressed with, and which it is proper they should soon be informed of: As well might it be expected that two diverging lines should meet in their extension, as that men, acting, if not with different motives, at least with such opposite views of the same subject; men taking directly different courses, and parting at the very threshold of every measure of importance, should harmonize and unite. If my assertion of the existence of party, should offend some, the idea of the people deciding between us, may alarm others. By this I mean to be understood the calling the attention of the people to an examination of our conduct, and their expression of an opinion, in the constitutional mode of election. It is time to speak out:——If the People, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has confidently asserted, are with him in the establishment of the principles now contended for, and my constituents are among the number, I am free to acknowledge myself unfit to hold a seat here as their representative; for I can never, consistently with my sense of duty, and the opinions which I entertain of its importance to the very existence of our constitution, which I have sworn to support, carry it into effect, or give it the sanction of my vote—notwithstanding the same gentleman's deduction from a supposed disinclination of some members of this House to attract public attention, that this is an admission, on their part, that the people are against them; and notwithstanding the gentleman's boast of their support, I feel no difficulty in making the trial, or fears as to the final result. If indeed I supposed that the people gave credit to one half of the assertions made on this floor, I should have little reason to calculate upon their support.

I acknowledge the talents of members would be more properly employed in convincing and informing each other. The style of debate which has lately prevailed here, is but little suited to this object—nor do I believe that much impression is made by it without these walls. But little that has recently taken place could be intended for members of this body; it is time therefore to follow it where it is designed to have an influence. Mr. Chairman, I wish not to anticipate a crisis in our affairs, which present appearances seem to proclaim is fast approaching: should it arise, which I pray heaven to avert, it may be such as to call for all the energies and resources of our country. It will be then of the utmost importance that the Executive should possess the confidence of his countrymen, and those who have manifested a readiness to exert the means of the government in its defence, freed from the imputations heaped on them.

I have already, Mr. Chairman, observed that I considered this amendment as involving the same principle which has most pertinaciously upon every occasion which has presented itself been contended for with all the unity and talents of the party, and that I considered it one, which if established in the latitude contended for, would fundamentally change if not destroy the constitution under which we live, and which we have sworn to support. The first attempt at the establishment of the right in the house of representatives under the appropriating power, to exercise an unrestrained discretion upon an act done by the executive, within the limits and under the authority of his constitutional powers, was in the memorable case of the British treaty. On this occasion, they contended for the right of defeating an act of the president and senate, by withholding an appropriation necessary to carry it into effect. The next in point of time, was on the mint establishment, where after a law had passed, sanctioned by all the forms which the constitution prescribed, an attempt was made to defeat its operation by withholding the appropriation of money necessary to its execution.

A third and similar attempt was made to defeat the execution of the law for the building and equipping of the frigates. Another effort was made I believe during the same session, by withholding an appropriation for carrying into effect the law fixing the military establishment of the United States so far as relative to a troop of horse. Now there was first a fair attempt at a repeal of the law so far as relative to this troop—the repealing law passed both houses of the legislature, and was sent to the president for his consideration—he returned it with his reasons of dissent, and there not being a constitutional majority in its favor, it failed. After having gone through all the stages which the constitution requires, and having been weighed and considered, the sense of the legislature was fairly expressed that the law authorising this troop of horse should not be repealed, but that the troop should continue: notwithstanding all this, and that it required two thirds of both branches of the legislature in this situation of the business to repeal the law, it was contended in the house of representatives, that a bare majority of that body had the constitutional right of defeating it by withholding the appropriation necessary to support it, and an attempt was made to that effect.

The next memorable case is the one now under consideration, where an attempt is made to break down, destroy and alter an establishment made by the president of the United States, under authority given him by the constitution.—I do not propose to trespass upon the time of the committee by a separate consideration of each of those cases, because the house are already in possession of the debates upon them, and because a very few plain and simple reflections upon a collective view of them, will show the danger of the principle, which is the same in all of them, when carried into practice, the use which may be made of it, and the means adopted [illegible] it success.

If a bare majority in the house of representatives can act as a *check mate* to the president of the United States in every case where in the execution of his constitutional powers, he must have money to give effect to his acts—if this same majority can defeat the operation of a law solemnly sanctioned by the three branches of the legislature, when that law shall require money for its execution (and most laws of importance are of this description), then sir, is every branch of the government brought at the feet of a majority of this house? Away then with the boasted independency of the different departments; there is an end of that happy and wise distribution of power, which I fondly hoped and supposed this constitution possessed—there is no longer stability in our acts, there will be no longer confidence or security in our government.—In vain is it that the framers of our constitution intended to give solemnity to our doings; in vain do we look for stability and wisdom in the constitution of the senate, or energy, decision and promptness in our executive; they are prostrated; their powers all vanish at the magic touch of the representative wand. But, Mr. Chairman, ground so untenable, attempts so hardy, required every address and management to support them. The partizans of this innovation upon our constitution, have addressed themselves to that natural tendency of all public bodies, rather to *increase* their power, than be *satisfied* with what they constitutionally possess—they have endeavoured to enlist the people on their side, by creating jealousies and suspicions of the executive, by attributing to the departments different interests and views from those of the people; they have endeavoured to impress them with an opinion, that whatever power is taken from the other branches of government, and added to that of the house of representatives, is so much regained to the public stock—every attempt at resistance to those doctrines, whether in this house or out of it, is charged either to executive influence or to political opinions, hostile to the representative and republican form of government. Mr. Chairman, it is because those men are truly attached to the distribution of power under the present form of government, because they are equally enemies to anarchy and despotism, because they wish to preserve that balance and harmony which the framers of the constitution intended it should have, and to defend the whole, by giving each part its power of action—I say it is because they are against any, the smallest change, unless effected in the constitutional mode, that they differ with the mover of the present amendment, and other gentlemen of this house, upon the present and other important occasions.

Though a member of the house of representatives, I have no particular attachment to any one branch of the government compared with another, nor do I believe that any one department of government is the peculiar favorite of the people. Whatever contrasts may be drawn in this house between this branch and the other, I trust the nature of our government is better understood without these walls. The people are not now to be informed that all power emanates from them, and however distributed, those unto whom it is entrusted to be employed for the public good, are responsible to them for the proper use of it. They see in the executive a department as necessary as responsible, and as much entitled to their confidence and support as any other in the government. They have not created an office, and elected a man to fill it, for the purpose of making him the object of their suspicion, fear, jealousy and opposition. Instead of authorising the house of representatives under the idea of checking his evil propensities, to thwart every measure that may proceed from him—Instead of forming the house of representatives into a court of censors, or an inquisition to pass upon the acts of the other departments of the government, they have more wisely imposed checks in the very constitution of the departments themselves—They have in the executive department, a security which cannot be abused, in the *manner* of his *election* and the *time* for which he is elected, in the high responsibility of his situation, in being equally the object of punishment with every other servant of the public, in the impossibility, from his situation and power, of having interests distinct from the mass of citizens, into which he must shortly return—but they have another, Mr. Chairman, and not the least important; he must be a native American or a citizen, prior to the establishment of the present government, and therefore capable of taking a warm interest in the prosperity of his country, and feeling the *pride* and *influence* of the *true American character.*

Was a stranger to our constitution and form of government to hear the repeated observations in this house of executive influence, of the danger of executive patronage, and the jealousies expressed of the abuse of power; when he shall see the animated eloquence of gentlemen called forth (by a constitutional act of the president in the appointment of a foreign minister) to paint in glowing colours the danger of his influence and patronage being extended even to members of this house, I say such a man, without any other information, would naturally suppose the president to be some despotic foreign viceroy, entrusted with absolute power, and holding the purse strings of the nation, feeling no attachment to the people over whom he was placed, and having no responsibility attached to his situation. What, Mr. Chairman, would be his surprise, and to what would he attribute such conduct, when he shall be informed of the real situation, power and character of this man, when he shall be told that he is the representative of a free people, freely chosen by them from the mass of citizens, and selected for his virtue and talents.

When once the executive of this country loses the confidence of the people, when once they withdraw their support from him, there is an end to it, and to the government. That the executive influence and patronage is to be dreaded under this government is too ridiculous for serious consideration—It may be a spectre with which to frighten weak minds, to alarm children, but can never enter into the fears of men of common sense. Gentlemen may suppose it may answer their purposes, if thereby they can excite an opposition in the house supported by the people without, against the exercise of executive power: with such an opposition, in such a warfare, every other department of the government must fall. Then indeed would the house of representatives possess uncontrouled power; then it will have arrived to that tyranny which some gentlemen say republican governments have a tendency to; then indeed will the government be changed—but from such a government, and such a tyranny, I pray heaven to defend me.

But, sir, why the present alarm, why this hostility against the executive upon the present occasion. Yes, the executive does more in this instance than the constitution has authorized him to do. Are we qualified to say, he has unwisely exceeded the power intrusted to him, have we the information necessary to form an opinion—may there not be information which we do not possess, and may it not be improper in the President to furnish us with it—shall we decide blindfold, or the President, to whom the constitution has given the right having decided from all the information before him, shall we not suppose that to be *rightfully* done which is *constitutionally* done. If the house has a right to determine there shall be no foreign ministers, they have a right to determine there *shall* be foreigners, how many, and where. Is the executive in that case bound to take their advice, if he is, may this house not as well say what those ministers shall do. This house has the *power* of refusing the necessary appropriations; have they the *constitutional right?* The President of the United States is a constitutional officer—this house must furnish his support—they may suppose this officer possesses power dangerous to the liberties of this house and to the people—they have the power to refuse an appropriation. No man will be hardy enough to contend we have the constitutional right—the same of the judges who are created by law and appointed by the President—here the legislature act under the express authority of the constitution and create the officer; can this house refuse rightfully, to appropriate for their support? So in the present case the President is a constitutional officer—he is directed by the constitution to appoint foreign ministers; it is as if the constitution had appointed them itself. Here, as in the case of the judges, is no authority given to the legislature to create those officers. The right is in strong terms taken from the legislature. To have the right to make foreign ministers or to displace them, we must have the right of foreign correspondence and the superintendance of of our foreign relations or how can we judge of the fitness or unfitness of the measure; we must also judge of the propriety of making treaties since they will require ministers to make them—will those powers be contended for? But here is an officer appointed to an office not created by law—it is now proposed to recal or displace him; can this be done but by the same authority that appointed him. The appropriation was fixed by law, the officer was created by the President—the President who judged of his appointment, must judge of his recal.

It has been insinuated in the course of the debate, that the executive had expressed an opinion that the right of creating the offices of foreign ministers, &c. was in the legislature. I see nothing to justify this conclusion—The practice of the executive from the commencement of the government to the present day, has been expresly against a concession of this right: and the practice of the legislature has been equally opposed to the claim. Can gentlemen show an instance where the legislature have created an office of this kind? Has not the uniform practice of the executive been, to appoint to office, and then call upon the house not for a creation of the office, but for an appropriation for the officer. In the late mission to Paris, did the executive consult this house before he made the appointment, to know whether we would have one or three commissioners? And was his right to determine that question disputed, when we were called upon to appropriate for three commissioners? Is it proposed to question this right which the President has thought himself authorised to execute, during the present session, in the appointment of three commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians? The appointment has been made without consulting us; and I have not supposed it would be disputed, or the appropriation.

But as some extracts from the speeches of members formerly of this house were read to the committee, by the mover of the amendment, with a view to show, as I understand, that the ground now contended for by the opponents to the present amendment, was not taken early in the government. And as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) has expressed great uneasiness and alarm to find from the reading of these extracts, that the opinions now expressed by some gentlemen, are but of a late date, that they have changed with a change of views, and that there should be such a want of consistency in their conduct. I shall beg leave in conclusion to read to this committee a few extracts from the congressional register of the debates and proceedings in the first congress, as a compleat refutation of those insinuations. As I was not in the house when the extracts were offered by the mover of the amendment, and they were not printed with his observations; I have not had an opportunity of examining them. Those, however, which I shall offer, are directly to the point; and prove incontestably, that the present question was settled early in the government, in the first case in which it arose; and that if there is any inconsistency of conduct in gentlemen, upon the present subject, it rather attaches to those who have since contended for the right now claimed. Mr. Craik then read the extract of the proceedings and debate on a bill brought into the house of representatives, for making provision for the defraying of expences attending Indian treaties; which bill contained a clause directing that commissioners, not exceeding three, should be appointed, and allowed compensation, &c. When the bill came under the consideration of the house, a member, Mr. Sedgwick, made a motion to strike out that part of the clause, restraining the number of commissioners to three, on the ground that it was an unconstitutional interference on the part of the house, with the executive authority; that the right of saying how many commissioners there should be appointed, belonged to the executive alone; and that this house have nothing to do with it. The question for striking out the clause after debate, was carried. Mr. Craik observed, that the mover of that amendment, for striking out the clause, was well known to have always maintained a steady and uniform opinion upon this subject; and Mr. Craik observed he was authorised to say, that a member then from Virginia (Mr. Maddison) whose opinions the supporters of the present amendment, generally respective, seconded the motion of Mr. Sedgwick, which was then the subject of discussion. Mr. Craik took notice of a part of the debate where Mr. Smith, then a member of the house, *when speaking upon* the question, asked the house, "what was to be done, supposing the United States were at war with a nation from whom overtures of peace were received—Suppose it was absolutely necessary during the next recess of congress, to send a minister or an envoy to the Dey of Algiers; would it be proper to delay so necessary a business, until this house would be convened.?"

Mr. C. observed, the extract of the law, and debate thereon which he had used, required no comments, but he would propose the same question now, which was then put for the consideration of the committee. Mr. C. concluded with an expression of his decided and unequivocal opposition to the amendment under discussion: observed his strength was exhausted, but not the subject.

Shall then those who resist this tyranny be branded with the character of men wishing to extend the executive power to the destruction of all others? Shall they be incessantly represented to the people, as acting under executive influence, as being the mouth of the executive, as being the partners and champions of executive power? And shall they be sarcastically called the heroes of the constitution? Is this a fit time to disseminate jealousies and suspicions of this kind against the executive? Are the best talents of the country to loose their effect from inculcating an opinion that these efforts are produced by the influence of executive patronage? And shall every man who happens to think with the executive, in the proper mode of administering this government, if he has talents sufficient to attract attention, be considered as a candidate for public office; or taking measures to promote his election? These are not imaginary charges; for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) must excuse my not considering his jesuitical explanation, the other day, as sufficient to take of the impression which the whole tenor of his observations would necessarily make. If he believed the mischiefs which he apprehended from executive patronage, and of its being used with effect upon this house were distant, why oppose the present bill on this ground, which does not contemplate an *increase* of patronage? And why charge the executive with making appointments from the legislature? Why talk of gentlemen in this house having commissions in their pockets; or the expectation of office, whilst advocating measures which were to make way for the appointment? And why go into a nice calculation of time between a former appropriation and the appointment to office of a member of this house? No man who heard that gentleman's observations, no man who reads them in the public prints, can doubt of the effect they were intended to have. They ought not, therefore, to have passed unnoticed. But where are the loaves and fishes which are supposed to be

so dangerous in the hands of the executive? The President must have the power of working miracles with them as of old, if in their distribution more should fall to the share of any public officer than is necessary for a bare subsistence.

I do not undertake to determine, nor do I think it necessary at this time, and in this place, to express an opinion upon the general question of the policy of this government in maintaining a political connection with the other nations of the world, or of the propriety of an extension or reduction of our present diplomatic establishment, because I do not believe I possess all the information necessary to a correct opinion upon the subject; and because such opinion could only be considered as that of any other individual of the community, and should have no effect as coming from me in my representative character. I believe the constitution has given to the Executive the right to decide upon this subject: the President can have the best advice of the nation, and will, no doubt take it; if he shall at any time be of opinion with this advice, and all the information before him, which his constitutional character furnishes him with, that the interests of the country will be promoted by a reduction of the diplomatic establishment; as he has the right, so I believe he will be disposed to exercise it. As the people of the United States, and myself among the number have thought he could be safely trusted with the exercise of this right, I am not disposed in this exparte manner to question either his wisdom or integrity, by withdrawing my support from him.

Nor do I consider it necessary on this occasion, to vindicate him against a charge of a supposed resolution on his part to elect to office only such men as shall in the general accord with him in opinion, as to the best mode of administering the government: because I do not consider that such a resolution. If adopted, requires defence, inasmuch as I believe it would be justified by common sense, common prudence, and common experience. Nor can I admit that the supposed difficulties which have been suggested by gentlemen in this debate, viz. the member from New-York (Mr. Livingston) and the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent) are objections to the adoption of such a resolution, if indeed, I believed that the time would shortly arrive, when the Executive should be reduced to that situation for want of talents or integrity, among those who generally approve of the measures of government. as to compel him either to make the selection to office from a contrary description of character as to political opinion, or as the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent) has expressed himself, to hoist into office demagogues, who have no other recommendation than their madness on all occasions, to sing Hallelujah's to Executive power and influence, I should consider such an event much to be deplored; then, indeed, should I be willing to give some force to those objections, but as I wish not unnecessarily to distress myself, I shall not anticipate an evil which I believe to be as distant and as remote as it would be serious and alarming if at hand.

Nor, Mr. Chairman, do I think the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) has been very fortunate in the choice of character which he has made to invalidate the truth of an observation which has been frequently made, viz. that the Executive had in no instance deviated from such rule, in the appointment to office without having melancholy cause to lament it. As this gentleman has thought fit to bring more immediately into view this character, which he says is well known, to have been frequently alluded to, during the present debate, I thereto might safely concede all that he has intended for him on this occasion, without being considered his panegyrist: I might admit with much truth, that we owe our present situation with the French republic to that gentleman, and if it will be any gratification to the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent) or those who have pursued the same political ine of conduct, I am willing to allow them a participation of those measures which have produced this situation. If this situation is as the gentleman from Virginia has insinuated an enviable one, if it is one on which we have abundant cause to felicitate ourselves then, Sir, I agree they shall have all the credit which their efforts so well entitle them to: if, on the contrary, this situation is such as every friend to the interest, the honour, and the peace of the nation has reason to lament; then will I not dispute with them the obloquy and censure which their conduct may justly merit. This is a question which I undertake not to decide, in the language of the member from Virginia (Mr. Brent), I leave it to the understanding and *feelings* of the country to determine.

Whilst taking notice of the observations of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) I cannot omit observing upon the unfair statement he has made of the remarks of the member from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) upon the subject of checking the government. If I understood that gentleman, the distinction which he took between the system of the member from Virginia and his own, was clear, explicit and intelligent: he admitted that checks were to be found in our government, but that they were checks operating within each department, he denied that the departments were checks upon each other; and he went on to exemplify and explain his his distinction in a manner which could not be misunderstood, but by the confused ideas of that gentleman upon the subject. He contended for instance, that the legislative department had constitutional checks within itself; that the house of representatives was a check upon the Senate, the Senate a check upon the house of representatives, and the President, who in this respect is a constituent part of the legislature has a check upon both: that in the executive department the Senate was a check upon the President. But he denied that the legislative department was a check upon the executive, the executive upon the legislative, or either upon the judiciary. His ideas upon this subject I will admit were very different from those of gentlemen who advocated the extraordinary doctrine of checks, introduced into this debate by the mover of the present amendment.—The checks contended for by those gentlemen are intended to produce an eternal state of warfare and hostility between the several departments of the government, that contended for by the member from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) is designed to promote harmony and a co-operation of the departments: according to those gentlemen's system, the moment of harmony, conciliation and union is the moment of danger and alarm.—That moment the government is in such a situation as that it can act with any valuable effect, is the time to sound the alarm, is the moment for this minority to exert themselves in stirring up internal war and dissention in the departments. If I believed with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) that such must be the operation of republican governments, I should then agree with him most readily in another opinion which he has expressed, that republican governments had a strong tendency to despotism and tyranny, for I will venture to assert, that out of such confusion, such disorder, such a warring and hostility of departments either anarchy or despotism must necessarily and shortly arrive. But, Sir, I fear there is but little probability of the apprehension of the member from Virginia being realized in that harmony, union and co-operation of the departments which I consider so desirable in our government, and so necessary to its useful operation, so long as he shall be a member of either of the departments. According to his own principles it will be his duty to keep a watchful eye upon their approach to this point, and to sound the alarm: and though he should be one of the virtuous minority in this house, I have no doubt but he is sufficiently known out of this house to attract attention, and that he will speak loud enough to be heard at least by the minority out of those walls. If I could see strong and alarming symptoms of a harmony of this house with the Executive department at this time, I might be able to account for the amendment which is now under consideration and the style of the observations with which it was introduced, I might in that case, be able to understand why the house of representatives is thus to be drawn up in battle array against the Executive.

I will now notice a few of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was last up (Mr. Findley) and then conclude. This gentleman, in the commencement of his speech, complains much of the personalities of some members of this house in the present debate, and of the hard names that have been called: and he begins and finishes this same speech in a stile of abuse and crimination, but little calculated to correct the michief he complains of. He said in one breath, that the favorers of the present amendment, are represeneted as wishing to overturn the government, and in the next, he asserts it is well known that there are men in this house, who consider the *executive* the *government*, and he attributes the observations of some gentlemen to their professional habits at county court bars; from the proficiency which this and some other gentlemen have discovered upon the present occasion in this stile of declamation I am induced to believe there are other schools besides county courts where language of this kind is taught.

But, Sir, this gentleman has made another complaint, which rather deserves to be laughed at than seriously attended to; it is, that we have taken up much time in disputing about a *principle* when we ought only to have considered the *expediency* of the measures proposed, and he has insinuated this as a usual trick with some gentlemen in this house. I consider this attempt to trepan the house, and lead from the real question, as a trick indeed, but a very shallow one. Does the gentleman pretend that the *principle* in this case must be settled before we can come to the *expediency* of the measure, and that any discussion of the expediency without a denial of the principle is an express *admission* of the principle? That to admit the right of the house of representatives to legislate or deliberate upon the expediency of the present measure, is to concede the principle contended for, in all its latitude. I do not believe the mover of the present amendment or those who immediately followed him in support of it, from the ground which they then took, and the full disclosure they made of those objects and intentions for which I am willing to give them credit will thank those gentlemen who would now reduce the question to a mere nothing. Has the present amendment ever been contested upon this ground, unless by those two gentlemen? Has the right which they claim ever been denied? if it has I have not heard it—have those who support the present amendment, pretended that the allowances which have heretofore been made to our foreign ministers have been too high? Do they wish that a minister plenipotentiary or charge des affairs, should have less? I have not heard it contended, but the object is professed to be, by reducing the appropriation, to reduce the grade of office at two of the courts, and to compel the President to recall the ministers at another, and not to reduce the appropriation, because the present allowances to the second grade of officers is too high, and ought to be reduced. It has been explicitly avowed, that it is further intended by degrees to destroy entirely, our diplomatic establishment. But sir those gentlemen cannot be serious in their declarations upon this subject, for they have both contended (notwithstanding this declaration of their view of the subject) with all their talents, for the establishment of the very principle which the opposers of the amendment say it involves—One other object may be obtained by thus weakening the importance of the present dispute, to wit impressing the people with an opinion that the opponents to the amendment have produced an unnecessary waste of time and money, which would be indeed inexcusable if the contest was only about the saving of a few thousand dollars.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

MONDAY—JANUARY 29.

Mr. Clay presented the petitions of William Dewees, James Sawyers, and John Connor, praying for allowances for services performed in the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial and address of the people called Quakers, from their yearly meeting held in Philadelphia, in November last, made a report stating, that as the above memorial was expressed only in general terms, the committee applied early to the memorialists, desiring them to exhibit the precise grievances which they wished to have redressed; that in consequnce of this request, the committee received certain documents from them; after which the memorialists were invited to a conference, in order to suggest a remedy to the evils which they complained of; and, after several consultations, the committee state it to be clearly their opinion, that the facts referred to, are exclusively of judicial cognizance, that therefore it is not competent for the legislature to do any thing in the business, and recommend that the memorialists have leave to withdraw their memorial.

Mr. Sitgreaves moved, that the report be read a second time, for the purpose of being concurred in.

Mr. Thatcher hoped the report would be committed. As several applications have been made to the legislature by this body of people for redress of a similar kind prayed for in this memorial; in order, therefore, to give them full satisfaction, and thereby prevent further applications, he hoped, the determination made upon it, might be done in the most solemn manner.

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped this course would be taken. He wished the memorialists to be fully satisfied with the proceedings taken on their application.

Mr. T. Claiborne was also of this opinion.

Mr. M'Dowell could not conceive the object of the gentleman who moved this report to be committed, except it were to pay a compliment to the memorialists.—He was opposed to paying this compliment. He thought the manner in which they had so frequently come forward to attempt to disturb the peace of society, and to arraign the conduct of the state governments, was not entitled to it. He hoped, therefore, the report would not be referred.

The question was put, and there appeared to be 35 for the committing the report, and 35 against it; the Speaker determined in the affirmative, and the question was carried.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the resolution requiring a report on the propriety of extending the act passed June 7, 1794, for making further provisions for the more effectual protection of the frontiers of the United States, and for the relief of widows and children of officers killed in the service, reported it as their opinion, that it ought to be extended to the widows and children of such as were killed in the war with the Indians. Committed for to-morrow.

Mr. N. Smith presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this house, a statement of losses recovered by citizens of the United States under the treaty made with great Britain, specifying those cases which have been actually decided upon by the court of appeal."

Mr. Josiah Parker also presented the following:

"Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this house, a copy of an act of the British government countervailing the duties on tonnage laid on foreign ships and vessels by the United States, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported therein."

Both resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill enabling the President to hold a treaty with the Indians claiming lands in the state of Tennessee; Mr. Gallatin proposed an amendment fixing the pay of the commissioners at eight dollars a day, exclusive of their expences, which was ageeed to. And, on motion of Mr. M'Dowell, the words "*or North-Carolina*," were moved to be added after the word Tennessee so as to enable the President to treat for any land belonging to the Indians within that state. The motion was agreed to, 43 to 16. The house agreed to the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed the act for amending the several acts for laying a duty on spirits and stills.

Mr. Sitgreaves moved that the unfinished business relative to foreign intercourse should be postponed, in order to take up the articles of Impeachment reported against William Blount.

Mr. Harper hoped the unfinished business would not be postponed for this purpose, as he wished it first to be disposed of.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, he made this motion, because of the impatience which had been heretofore shewn to go into the business, and because he believed it would not require much time. He also thought it would be proper to exhibit the articles to the Senate at as early a period as possible, as there would be certain preliminary questions to be decided fore the impeachment could be proceeded with—he alluded to the impeachability of a Senator, which he understood the Senate meant to dispute. If the Senate determined that one of their body is not impeachable, the business would be at an end. This question would be entered upon after the articles were exhibited. He hoped therefore, the house would take up the business. By this time, as the evidence had been long in the hands of the members, the subject must be well understood. It would be seen that the articles were predicated upon the single letter of William Blount to James Carey, which was communicated to the house by the President of the United States.

Mr. M'Dowell supported the motion.

Mr. Macon was opposed to it, wished the unfinished business first to be gone through.

Mr. Sprigg was in favour of the motion. A doubt had arisen whether the trial could go on in the absence of the person impeached. If this should prove to be the case, it would be necessary to send a messenger to Tennessee, and wait his return. The sooner, therefore, the business could be gone into the better.

Mr. Thatcher thought there was no necessity immediately to proceed to consider the articles in question as he found by a bill before him, that the Senate considered it necessary to pass a bill before they entered upon the business, prescribing the mode of proceeding in cases of impeachment.

Mr. Gordon thought the remark of the gentleman last up was not entitled to any weight; if it were, the Senate might prevent the impeachment altogether. He thought the observation of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Sprigg) was worthy of consideration. The preliminary question might (and he believed would) be made whether a Senator was impeachable. If the Senate decided one of their body was not impeachable, the business would be an end; if not, it might be necessary to issue process to call the person impeached before them, and it might be necessary to protract their session, for the purpose of finishing the business; as after it was gone into, it would not be proper to leave it in an unfinished state.

Mr. Coit wished the articles not to be taken up to day, as they were only laid upon the table this morning, and he had had scarcely time to read them.

Mr. Harper did not think the business would come to an earlier termination by going into the articles to-day, as a committee of the house would have to go to the Senate to argue the point of impeachability with them.

Mr. Sitgreaves thought differently; for, though the managers on the part of the house must be heard in the Senate, before the question of impeachability was decided, yet the Senate could not proceed on the subject before the articles were exhibited. Besides, if the matter of fact came to be tried, it would be necessary for several witnesses to be summoned from the state of Tennessee, in addition to the evidence already obtained. It would not be proper, therefore, to delay an exhibition of the articles.

The question for postponing the unfinished business was put and carried 42 to 41.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the articles of impeachment reported against William Blount, Mr. Dent in the chair; when they were read as follows. [See Saturday's Gazette.]

The articles having been agreed to, without amendment (except a mere verbal one) the committee rose, and the house having also agreed to them,

Mr. Sitgreaves moved that managers be appointed on the part of the house for the purpose of conducting the impeachment.

Which being agreed to,

The Speaker enquired of what number they should consist.

Mr. Sitgreaves answered eleven.

Mr. Thatcher five.

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped the number he had mentioned would be agreed to; the business being new, and of a very important and delicate nature, he thought the managers ought not to be less than eleven.

Mr. Thatcher withdrew his motion, and eleven was agreed to be the number.

Mr. Sitgreaves moved that the managers go to the Senate with the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Venable wished to know how the managers were to be appointed.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, with respect to the manner of appointing managers, he left it to the discretion of the house. The British house of commons appointed their managers of impeachment by ballot, as they did all their large committees. In that house a different course was taken with respect to committees; they were always appointed by the Speaker, except specially ordered otherwise. The former committee on this business were appointed by the Speaker. He was not disposed to deviate from the usual practice. If, however, any gentleman wished to move that they be appointed by ballot, such a motion, he supposed, would be in order.

Mr. Venable did not think the house had any rule on the subject. The rule for appointing committees did not apply to the present case, which was perfectly new. He thought, therefore, that a vote of the house ought to determine in what manner the managers should be appointed. He had no objection to the Speaker's appointing them, if the house should so determine.

Mr. Thatcher did not think there was any difference betwixt these managers, and other committees of the house, and, therefore, could see no objection to chusing them in the usual mode.

The Speaker read the rule, and said managers of conference with the Senate were chosen in the same way.

Mr. Gallatin thought the rule of directing the appointment of committees did not apply in the present case. It was true that managers of conference with the Senate were thus chosen; but he tho't there was an essential difference betwixt the two cases. Managers of conferences reported to the house similarly with committees, and in fact they were a committee, though called by a different name. But managers of an impeachment on the part of that house, appeared to him to be quite a different thing. They were not to make a report to the house which might be affirmed or negatived; they were the representatives of the house, and what they did would be final. Under this impression, in order to take the sense of the house upon the business, he moved that the managers be elected by ballot.

The motion was carried without a division, and the members were proceeding to prepare their ballots; when

Mr. Isaac Parker said, as he was not prepared to give his vote, not being sufficiently acquainted with the members to know who were the most fit to be managers, he should move that the appointment of managers, be postponed till to-morrow; which motion was carried.

The house then after a further vote to postpone the unfinished business, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Mary Clark, who prayed for the reimbursement of the sum of £.32. 10. 9 Virginia currency, with interest from the 14th of August, 1797—being the amount of money she alledges she has been obliged to pay on a judgment and execution against her, founded on a bond executed by her husband in his life-time for the hire of a negro man, employed by him in public service.

The committee of claims reported in her favor, and after some little opposition, the committee of the whole concurred in the report. The house rose, agreed to it, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly. Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, departed this life, after a short illness, Mr. William Kidd, of this city. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of Mr. Nathan Boys, at Lebanon.

—

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Nicholas Collin, Dr. William Sheed, of Charleston, S. Carolina, to Miss Eliza Mount, of Monmouth county, East Jersey.

Married, on Sunday last, Mr. Henry Andrew Heins, merchant, to Miss Eliza Test, both of this city.

—

Yesterday, Benjamin Smith Barton, was elected a physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, in the room of Adam Kuhn, who resigned, having attended the house upwards of twenty-three years.

—

Errors of the press in 15th No. of Scipio.

In 7th paragraph, for *deficient*, read deceitful. 8th paragraph, 2d line, for *letter*, read letters—Last paragraph, beginning 4th line, read documents.

—

The ship Pigou, capt Robert Clay from hence to Canton, passed the straits of Sunda the 21st August, on her way to Canton—She left this port on 13th May last.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 30,

Will be presented the Comedy of

WIVES AS THEY WERE and MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

To which will be added the musical drama of

HUNT THE SLIPPER.

Select Subscription Balls,

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the Subscribers to the above BALLS that his THIRD will be this evening the 30th of January.—Those Subscribers who have not already received their Tickets, are requested to apply to Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth-street.

Jan. 30.

BALL.

Mr. Byrne's fourth Ball will be on Tuesday evening next 30th Jan. at Oellers's Hotel. Gentlemens' tickets at one dollar each, to be had at the Hotel. Ladies' tickets to be had of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114 North 6th Street.

Tuition as usual.

Jan. 27. 3t

Mrs. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that agreeable to the wish of Mrs. Grattan's subscribers, on Tuesday next she gives a Ball, with refreshments instead of a concert, at Mr. Richardets. Tickets of admittance to non-subscribers two dollars. to be had at Mrs. Crattan's, No. 192, Market Street.

No non-subscribers tickets to be given without the recommendation of a subscriber.

Jan. 25. dtf

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be Published,

A PLAN

for establishing a GENERAL MARINE SOCIETY, and Systems of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

Now printed for the benefit of that Institution,

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen of skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

January 30. §

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned to them for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Jan. 29. dtf

Coppper for Sheathiag,

For Sale, by

SIMON WALKER,

Pine-street, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Flax Seed for Sale.

Apply to GEO. DOBSON,

No. 25 South Third street.

Jan. 27. dtf

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

To be had at a moderate price—Inquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 27. d2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Administrator.
Samuel Wilcox.

January 27. ws4w

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M,

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennadict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Frederickfsburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Goesbridge, St. Tammany's, Meckenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday 1 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 8 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797. }
tuth&st 14thF

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable termss for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, fonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill, late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE, } Executors.
THOMAS FARRELL,
Philad. Jan. 16, 1798. *2aw4w

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.
December 20. §

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE;

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragemeut he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

City Commissioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superindance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Just received a Fresh Supply.

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners, with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.
January 11. 3tawiw.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.
January 2. *6taaw

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenbergh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.